

His talk focused on providing an overview of the significance of Botswana's birds in the Sub-Saharan context. After a brief geographical and ecological background, he pointed out that Botswana has no "endemics" as such, but the Slaty Egret *Egretta vinaceigula* is currently known only to breed in the Okavango Delta. Botswana is also important for the presence of four regional endemics—Cape Vulture *Gyps coprotheres*, Bradfield's Hornbill *Tockus bradfieldi*, Short-clawed Lark *Certhilauda chuana*, and Boulder Chat *Pinarornis plumosus*. In addition, there are four species with a "special status" because of concern about their status elsewhere—White-backed Night Heron *Gorsachius leuconotus*, African Skimmer *Ryncops flavirostris*, Pel's Fishing Owl *Scotopelia peli* and Yellow-billed Oxpecker *Buphagus africanus*.

Due to its relatively low human population and general unsuitability for arable agriculture, Botswana still contains significant populations of the larger species, increasingly threatened elsewhere. Examples include Ostrich *Struthio camelus* (as a free-range wild species), Saddle-billed Stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, both Flamingoes *Phoenicopterus ruber* and *P. minor*, seven birds of prey including the Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*, Wattled Crane *Bugeramus carunculatus*, Kori Bustard *Ardeotis kori*, and Ground Hornbill *Bucorvus leadbeateri*.

Concerning migrant species, he suggested that African migrants were not especially significant in a Botswana context, though relatively little was yet known about their movements in the region during the African winter (i.e. May–September). But Botswana is important as a wintering area (October–April) for Palearctic migrants from Europe, and especially for 12 of the 28 species under this category. These are White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*, Montagu's and Pallid Harrier *Circus pygargus* and *C. macrourus*, both Red-footed Kestrels *Falco amurensis* and *F. vespertinus*, Lesser Kestrel *F. naumanni*, Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*, Icterine and Olive-tree Warbler *Hippolais icterina* and *H. olivetorum*, River Warbler *Locustella fluviatilis*, and Lesser Grey and Red-backed Shrikes *Lanius minor* and *L. collurio*.

Although the Okavango Delta usually receives most attention, the Kalahari region of Botswana comprises by far the greater proportion of the country. He illustrated the ornithological flavour of this ecosystem with slides of some 50 typically representative species. The strong influence rain can play in a semi-arid system, prone to drought, was shown by slides of 27 additional species which deploy real opportunism by taking short-term advantage of the periodic emergence of surface water, usually in "pans".

Proposed additions to the genus *Lonchura*: Addenda and Corrigenda

On p. 154 of the paper in *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 115(3), details of the type of *Lonchura atricapilla obscura* subsp. nov. were not included. The two specimens that were at hand when the taxon was named were AMNH specimens 447931 and 447932, both males, collected at Parit, Tjempaga, Sampit, S. Borneo, 3 July 1935. The first of these (447931) should have been designated as the holotype.

The endings of three of the new names proposed contravene the rules laid down in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1985 edition), and should be amended as follows: p. 148, amend *bigilalae* to *bigilalei* (see Article 31 of the Code); p. 149, amend *moresbyae* to *moresbyi* (see Article 31); p. 155, amend *selimbaue* to *selimbauensis* (see Appendix D, iv, of the Code).

References to Paynter & Storer (1970, on p. 140 and subsequently, should be to Paynter & Storer 1968 (Peters' *Check-list*, vol. 13 not vol. 14). On p. 142, the name *Lonchura striata sumatrensis* was proposed not by Chasen & Hoogerwerf (1941) but by Chasen (1939, *Treubia* 17, p. 183), who designated as its type a specimen in the Buitenzorg Museum, no. 11249.